

Montreal, February 16, 1899

McGILL OUTLOOK

VOL. I. No. 18.

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MONTREAL.

MCGILL OUTLOOK

VOL. I.

MONTREAL, FEBRUARY 16, 1899.

No. 18

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Editorial.

MCGILL holds such a triumphant and flourishing financial position to-day that we students can hardly realize what must have been the stormy, rugged road that was traversed in the olden days. This thought has been brought to mind by the notice of the death of Dr. E. A. Meredith in Toronto during the past week. When we see the announcement of the donation of another million to McGill, the establishment of new professorships, the gift of new buildings, we cannot believe our eyes when looking at the old account of McGill's history of absolute poverty.

In 1846, the year of the withdrawal of the Rev. Dr. Bethune from the Principalship, the financial state of the College was so low that it could pay its Principal no salary. This was the condition of McGill's coffers when the new

Principal, E. A. Meredith, was appointed. The Faculty of Arts was in a dying condition, but Dr. Meredith helped valiantly for three years to preserve its life, and great honour is due to him for it. Dr. Meredith held the position of Assistant Provincial Secretary at the time, and, after working for three years as Principal without a penny of salary, he resigned and devoted his energies to the more lucrative Civil Service.

McGill sorrows for the loss of one who helped her so nobly in her hardest struggles. It must have been a great pleasure to the late Dr. Meredith to know that he had lived to see McGill the finest and most flourishing University in Canada, and one of the greatest colleges in the continent of America.

With all honour and reverence to him who helped her in days gone by, we say *Requiescat in pace!*

NOTICE.

The Annual Meeting of the Y. M. C. A. will be held on Saturday evening next, the 18th inst., at 7.30 o'clock. As the officers for the next year will be appointed and other business of the greatest importance to the Association will be transacted, every member and friend should be present.

The Society for the Study of Comparative Psychology will be held on Friday evening next at 8 o'clock in the Library of the Faculty of Comparative Medicine.

Contributions.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME TO THE ALUMNI OF
THE FACULTY OF COMPARATIVE MEDICINE
AND VETERINARY SCIENCE, MCGILL UNI-
VERSITY, ON FEB. 11, '99,

By

DUNCAN MCEACHRAN, F.R.C.V.S., D.V.S., V.S., Edin.,
Dean.

"Vis Unita Fortior."

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN :—

It is with feelings of no ordinary gratification that I embrace this privileged opportunity of addressing a few words of welcome to you, gentlemen Alumni of the Montreal Veterinary College and of the Faculty of Comparative Medicine and Veterinary Science of this University, assembled here, as stated in the invitation of your Honorary Secretary, as it appeared in the *Journal of Comparative Medicine*, "to talk over old times, see old faces, renew your allegiance to your College parents, and give them by your presence renewed interest and courage in their work."

In the name of your College, your College parents, and the University, I bid you welcome, and I trust that your visit will be pleasant and profitable to you all. For myself let me say that this spontaneous gathering of my old pupils affords me inexpressible delight—as an evidence that the labours of your teachers have been appreciated by those whose appreciation is the greatest evidence of their value.

Thirty-three years ago, a third of a century, I had the pleasure of delivering the inaugural address of the Montreal Veterinary College in a little brick building adjoining the Theatre Royal in Côté street, then occupied by the Faculty of Medicine; one of the first pupils to enter I am glad to see here to-day, Mr. C. J. Alloway. Then, it was all hope and uncertainty, at that time even the medical school was in an early stage of its evolution, and the University itself was a small struggling institution, weak financially, consisting mainly of a vigorous and prosperous self-supporting Medical Faculty, a Faculty of Law and a Faculty of Arts, but strong in the great mind and scientific enthusiasm of its learned Principal, Sir William Dawson, to whom and to whose labour we must justly attribute the magnificent developments which, thanks to the munificence of those liberal benefactors, commencing with the McGills, Molsons, Redpaths, Lord Strathcona, and last, but certainly not least, Sir William McDonald, Principal Dawson was privileged to see as a result of his life work.

He was largely instrumental, first in arranging the inauguration of the course on Veterinary Science in connection with the Medical School—the liberality of which Faculty alone rendered it practicable, as funds could not be obtained to meet the expenses of independent courses of lectures on co-lateral subjects—as he was, nearly a quarter of a century later in arranging for the School becoming a Faculty of the University. It is not generally known, however, that this Faculty like the Medical in

early days, has not received any financial aid from the University, the buildings and equipment, such as they are, being private property.

You have had an opportunity this morning of visiting the various departments of the University, and I am sure those of you who have not been here for a few years must have been amazed at the extent and magnificence of them all, and let me assure you that the developments of McGill are but an evidence of the development of this country. Many of you are from the great country to the south of us, the United States, a country great in extent, great in resources, great in wealth, in educational and scientific development; and as recent events have demonstrated as great in war as in peace—and you are proud to belong to such a country—as well may you be.

We Canadians, who know our country, know and feel that we also have a country possessing equal possibilities, of greater size; equal soil, equal climate, and in undeveloped resources equal in every respect; wanting only men, money and time.

Since my appointment as Chief Inspector of Live Stock for the Government of Canada over twenty-three years ago, it has been my good fortune to enjoy the confidence and co-operation of the officers of the United States Government occupying similar positions, so that so far as health of animals was concerned, our official relations have been most friendly and reciprocal. It is unnecessary for me to say to you who are sons and citizens of the great American Republic that you have from first to last constituted a large proportion of our undergraduates—and your country has offered the largest field for employment for our Canadian Graduates—and many of them occupy very important positions in the service of your Government both in the military and civil service as well as in private practice, and as teachers in educational institutions, both Veterinary and Agricultural Colleges, as well as appreciated contributors to your literature.

It may interest you to know that the following States and Territories have been or are now represented on our undergraduates lists:—New York, Illinois, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Arizona, Indiana, Maryland, Wisconsin, Maine, Minnesota, Iowa, Colorado, Vermont, California, Michigan, Missouri, District of Columbia, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Tennessee, Washington, Utah—that these States have supplied, over twenty-five per cent. of our students, and that nearly fifty per cent. of our graduates are practicing in the United States, that eleven of our graduates have taken the degree of M.D., twenty have been or are at present employed as professors or lecturers in Veterinary or Agricultural Colleges in the United States and Canada. Five are authors of text books; and a large number are in the service of the Governments of both countries, actively engaged in combating animal diseases, especially such as are of a contagious nature or communicable to the human family. In both countries I am proud to find among the most earnest and successful workers in the preservation of the nation's greatest wealth and the health of the people are many of our Alumni.

The paramount importance of this work may be illustrated, by a few statistics obtained from The Statistical Year Book

1897, which will also serve to show the important part which agriculture in all its branches plays in the material prosperity of this country.

In Canada 45 per cent. of the population is engaged in rural pursuits.

The railroads depend on agriculture for one-fourth of the freight they carry and the canals one-third.

Canada's merchant marine depends chiefly upon the produce of the farms and ranges, and more than one-half of the total exports are agricultural products.

EXPORTS FOR THE YEAR 1897.

	Value.
Horses	\$ 1,710,922
Cattle	7,159,365
Sheep	1,002,011
Swine	4,053
Other animals and poultry	111,349
Agricultural products....	45,545,869
Total	\$ 55,533,592

There being no census of animals for the Dominion taken since 1891, I am obliged to make use of the figures obtained that year to illustrate the magnitude of our animal population:—

	Number.
Horses	1,470,872
Cattle	4,120,586
Sheep	2,363,761
Swine	1,733,630

To these probably 10 per cent. may be added to represent the figures of this date.

If our live stock and their products assume such large proportions and their exportation forms such an important item of our foreign trade now, what may they not reach in the future? when by the rising tide of immigration, our great fertile regions now unpeopled, are brought under cultivation and made to yield of their abundance it will swell the volume of exports several hundred per cent. more than they are to-day, both in animal and agricultural products. We can by very little thinking foresee the vast interests at stake in this country, which is destined to become the foremost food producing country on the globe.

The important part which our profession has to play in the development and preservation of this great agricultural wealth is not generally understood nor appreciated. I hope I may be allowed therefore to state a few facts and quote a few figures to show what resulted from the indifference displayed by those countries into which contagious diseases of animals had been allowed to be imported and make a few deductions as to what the proper utilisation of the profession might have prevented. To fully understand the subject, we must bear in mind the inseparable connection that exists between the breeding and feeding of animals and prevention of disease and death among them—the stock raiser and the Veterinary Sanitarian. Likewise, it is incumbent on us to remember how essential to the success of the agriculturist is the success of his stockraising department; artificial manures are useful, but the farmer must produce his manures on his own premises to be successful.

The more animals he keeps and the better bred they are the larger will be his manure pile and his balance at the bank. Mixed farming is the only farming that pays in this or any other country. Animal breeding and feeding directly enhance the value of the land per acre. Herds of horses, cattle, sheep and swine necessitate better cultivation; the greater the quantity of manure the more the soil is enriched; fences and buildings must be kept in better order and every member of the family, boys and girls, on such farm find sufficient to give them employment at home to induce them to remain there to assist their parents, and very much to their own present comfort and future benefit.

What happier condition of life can be imagined than a well-doing farmer's home when all goes well, when crops are good, prices fair and his animals undergoing the normal increase without losses from disease.

As a boy I have visited such homes in Scotland, and enjoyed

the hospitality of the prosperous farmer, who, year by year as rent day came round, was prompt with his payment and had a respectable balance to his credit in the bank. I have seen his herd of cattle invaded by disease and his means of support curtailed. In a year or two his cattle swept away by disease, himself worn in body and mind in vain efforts to nurse them back to health, his outdoor work neglected, his family dispirited; one after another leave the farm, and before long he being forced to quit it himself, the proceeds of the sale barely sufficient to pay the rent and meet his immediate demands. Such has been the experience of hundreds of farmers in the British Isles, and all due to the supineness of the government in failing to carry into effect the warnings of the Veterinary profession, more particularly at the date to which I refer of Professor J. B. Simmonds and the late Professor John Ganges.

What is to be thought of the Australian colonies whose legislature proved so culpably negligent of the warnings from the experience of the mother country as to allow for want of the adoption of preventative measures the introduction of contagious pleuro-pneumonia which led to almost equal ruin of Australian farmers and stock raisers?

The following statistics from Fleming's Veterinary Sanitary Science and Police will serve to illustrate what has happened where preventative measures were neglected.

Cattle Plague.—Great Britain 105,566, 279,023 reported sick, 233,622 die or were killed, 40,165 recovered.

Contagious Pleuro-Pneumonia.—

GREAT BRITAIN.

From 1834 to 1880 it is estimated that there perished, considerable more than 1,000,000 head valued at \$60,000,000.

AUSTRALIA.

The losses during thirteen years were about 30 to 40 per cent. of the whole number of cattle, or about 1,404,097 valued at \$42,500,000.

Foot and Mouth Diseases.—Although it is not a very fatal disease, it is very contagious and usually effects 9-10ths of the animals in the district and entails great losses from loss of flesh, loss of milk, resulting sterility, embarrassment of traffic, cost of nursing, cost of inspection and other heavy expenses.

GREAT BRITAIN.

It is estimated that in Great Britain during 1872 the money loss amounted to at least \$65,000,000.

Tuberculosis.—In my opinion this is the greatest scourge of the farm—sparing scarcely any species of our domestic animals, affecting more especially cattle, pigs, and poultry—intercommunicable from animals to man and from man to animals. Insidious to a degree, incurable as a rule, invading our homes in the milk supplied for nourishment, the virulent bacilli working their deadly effects on our little ones, our invalid friends, or it may be our own bodies, well may we exclaim: "In the midst of life we are in death." No reliable statistics of the extent to which this fell destroyer exists in the herds of this country have been taken, no general testing of the cattle has been attempted, but of some 10,000 head tested the percentage is small compared with older countries and more populous centres. Yet sufficiently large to render the responsibility of the Government onerous indeed. Fortunate it is that this disease while communicated from cattle to the human subject readily when the milk drawn from diseased udders is ingested without sterilization, it is not readily communicated in any other way to any except to those who are in constant attendance on cattle suffering from tuberculosis of the throat or lungs, who are thus exposed to inhalation infection.

Apart however altogether from human infection, this disease is one which causes enormous losses in nearly every dairy country in the world or wherever cattle are housed, and fresh cattle frequently brought into the herd, as is the case in most dairy herds. To these bovine scourges must be added contagious diseases of other species of domestic animals.

Glanders in Horses, if left unchecked, would decimate our horses, and cause as it does in the old countries of Europe, serious losses.

Hog Cholera, which is a most virulently contagious and fatal disease, \$20,000,000 a year is estimated to be lost in the United States from its ravages.

Scab in Sheep where sanitary measures are not understood causes immense losses from loss of wool, from death, and expenses in dipping and caring for the diseased flocks.

What does it avail if the breeder spends valuable time and money in improving his flocks and herds if he is not protected by wise preventative measures from such diseases as would frustrate and nullify all his efforts. What though professors of dairying teach and farmers adopt the most complete systems of butter and cheese production, if the milk supplying herds are suffered to sicken and die from preventable diseases.

As a matter of fact, the co-operation of the Veterinarian with the farmer is indispensable to success in agricultural pursuits; not only to protect him from the destructive inroad of contagious diseases, but every day ailments as well.

Gentlemen, in addressing as I am, Professional men whose life work is devoted to the preservation of the herds and flocks which constitute such a large proportion of the wealth of these two great Agricultural countries, I need not enlarge on the important part which Preventative Veterinary Medicine and Veterinary Sanitary Science plays in the nation's progress and prosperity.

Need I remind you of the part your Alma Mater has played in preventing the introduction of contagious diseases in Canada. Some of you will remember our early struggles to get even permissive powers to stop cattle at Point Levis, which were en route from a Foot-and-Mouth-infected district in Britain—that was in 1875.

The owners refused to let them be detained, and this disease was introduced to the neighbourhood of Toronto and the Eastern Townships of Quebec, and spread to a considerable extent, giving rise to considerable loss and disturbance of trade. In 1876 the present quarantine station was opened in Fort No. 3, Point Levis, and from that date till now it has continued its protective operations, having successively to deal with Foot-and-Mouth disease and pleuro-pneumonia—neither of which diseases were ever allowed to extend not only beyond the quarantine, but not even beyond the buildings and yards in which the diseased animals were confined, and thanks to the foresight of the then Premier, the late Honourable Alexander McKenzie, to whom is due the credit of inaugurating the cattle quarantine of Canada on my suggestion, while his Department of Agriculture looked upon it as unnecessary and useless. Thanks also to the late Sir John A. McDonald and the Hon. John Henry Pope, his Minister of Agriculture, whose advent to office in 1879 led to a considerable extension of the Levis quarantine and an extension of quarantine operations by the establishment of quarantine at Halifax, St. John and other points in Western Ontario, as well as the inspection of export cattle and supervision of cattle-carrying steamships, also investigations at Government expense, of domestic diseases of animals when supposed to be of a contagious nature.

I cannot leave this part of my subject without in an especial manner acknowledging the great service which the country has derived from the extension of quarantine and inspection to every part of the Dominion where such is needed, and the active interest taken personally in the work of the service by the present Minister, the Hon. Sidney Fisher, who himself, a thoroughly practical and successful agriculturalist and a thoughtful student of animal diseases, does thoroughly appreciate the intimate relationships which exist between the farmer and the Veterinarian, and how indispensable are the services of the latter to the former, more especially as regards preventative medicine and sanitary science.

So for my remarks have directed your thoughts to the past; no doubt you like myself would like to look to the future of your College.

As you are aware, owing to a variety of causes, more especially the introduction of electric motors and bicycles and the resulting depreciation in the values of horses, and the reduction in their number which have occurred within a few years, it was generally supposed that we were entering on a horseless age, and many young men in consequence turned their attention to other studies.

Not to this alone, however, must we attribute the lessened attendance at our classes, as you are aware from the inception

of the school, when as yet the curriculum of not one Veterinary School in Britain, the United States or Canada exceeded the six months Sessions—and not even at the Royal Veterinary College at London was there any matriculation examination. We commenced with a matriculation examination, and a curriculum extending over three winter sessions. This of course had the effect of keeping down the numbers, while the two year schools were crowded with students, who, if they did nothing else, at least paid their fees.

Thanks to the action of the United States Veterinary Medical Association, which refused membership to graduates of two-year schools and the banding together of Veterinary teachers in an association for the purpose of getting all Veterinary Colleges in the States and Canada to adopt a three-year course, in which they have at last been successful, many illiterate young men were thus debarred entrance, and there has been a general falling off in the numbers of pupils at all the Veterinary Colleges. No doubt also in our case it is due in a great measure to the change in the curriculum of the Medical College, from six to nine months' sessions, and the difficulty experienced in arranging concurrent lectures for both classes, Medical and Veterinary students, but more especially to our want of proper buildings and equipment as compared with other colleges, such as the New York State Veterinary College in connection with Cornell University, on which about \$150,000 has been spent and \$50,000 a year granted by the Legislature as endowment.

On this Continent at least a revolution has taken place in veterinary education and in veterinary practice. Public necessity demands the services of men of scientific education, equal in all respects to that of practitioners of the sister branch, human medicine. The advances in medical science, specially brought about by the discoveries of the micro-organisms which cause disease by microscopic and bacteriological research methods, necessitate more technical and expert training, and for this purpose much more expensive and elaborate buildings and equipment are required.

That much will be provided for this Faculty in keeping with the other Faculties of McGill I have no expectation; nor would I expect that we will ever be so fortunate as to see a Veterinary College built, equipped and endowed at all equal to that of Cornell, nor would I advise such an expenditure. What I would like, however, to see established in connection with the University is such a College as is to be seen in Copenhagen, Denmark, to which I have referred in the narrative of my trip to Europe during last winter, from which I make the following extract:

"This college has been in existence for over a hundred years. It was commenced as a veterinary school, but has since, like the colleges at Leipsic and Halle, had the science of agriculture and dairying added to its curriculum. Veterinary science continues to be the major study, but the Government require and pay for teachers and professors in agriculture, dairying, stock breeding, forestry, surveying, botany, economic horticulture, anatomy, physiology, chemistry, including agricultural chemistry, physics, zoology and bacteriology.

"A few years ago the Government made an appreciation of about \$250,000 for the enlargement of the various branches, and \$9,000 a year is given for the payment of lecturers and assistants.

"The professors are resident, have free houses, light and fuel. They are paid besides \$344.00 a year, and an increase of \$162.00 for every five years they remain in the college."

This college would require to be an edification of the Danish one and the Agricultural Department of the University of Halle, in Saxony, from the calendar of which I make the following extract. For further details I must mention you to the above mentioned report.

THE OPPORTUNITIES FOR STUDYING AGRICULTURE IN THE UNIVERSITY AT HALLE.

(From the Calendar of the University of Halle.)

"By the foundation of the chair for agriculture in this University in 1862, and its further extension in 1863, the University of Halle has been enabled to offer practically a complete course in every department of agriculture to suit the practical farmer, the teacher of agriculture and the student of such sciences. In this University the studies of agriculture are car-

ied out in the buildings situated alongside of those where the other sciences and arts of the University are likewise studied. The Agricultural Institute is an integral part of the University precisely in the same manner as is the Medical or Natural Science Department. In the Faculty for Agriculture the lectures are included mainly under four general sections:—

"In the first what might be called agricultural discipline are included:—

"History and general methods of agriculture.

"General considerations of land structures.

"Special consideration of plants, fruits and garden cultivations.

"General and special considerations as regards the breeding of animals.

"Considerations including dairy produce, etc.

"Section 2.—Technical considerations of cultivation of land; general laws of the subject.

"Measurement of land, hydraulics, drainage, road and meadow building, etc.

"Section 3.—Natural Science, including physics, chemistry, mineralogy and geology, special botany, zoology and comparative anatomy.

"Section 4.—Political economy and legal science.

"There is thus combined in this one city of Halle, in a most unusual manner, practically every facility for the complete study of agricultural science. The general departments of the University are opened up to such students in every Faculty, and each laboratory can be made full use of. The arrangements for studying animals and their produce, dairy and horticulture and arboriculture are unique, and the facilities are such as to render its studying interesting and beneficial, not only to the student but likewise to the teacher and the investigator, no matter how high his station may be.

"The men who attend this college are mostly young men from the farms in Saxony. They take the course at the college in scientific agriculture, and may go on to the degree of Ph.D. They also take the practical course at the farm. Ninety per cent. of them return to work on the farms, and, by practical application of the scientific knowledge thus obtained, they are enabled to make farming much more profitable, and they take a high social position in their districts. The other ten per cent. become teachers in agricultural schools and managers of large estates. The course is also taken by high school teachers who must teach elementary agriculture in the public schools. The result of this education is to make the farmer feel that he is following a scientific calling which enables him to make the soil more productive, and thus in no small degree adds to the general prosperity of the country—such men become prominent members of agricultural societies, contribute to the agricultural press, and many distinguish themselves as scientific agriculturists."

What has been the result of this systematic practical education of the agricultural population of these countries. It has been startling in its magnitude. Take the dairy industry alone, and we find that little Denmark with a total population of under 2,000,000, a few years ago almost unknown in the import trade to Britain, during 1897 sold 137,613,343 lbs. of butter worth \$30,603,610, while Canada sold only 9,393,964 lbs. worth \$1,653,421.

This development would have been an impossibility had not Prof. Bang done so much for the preservations of their herds from tuberculosis and contagious pleuro-pneumonia, both of which diseases prevailed extensively and threatened the ruin of Danish agriculture, nor could it have been accomplished had that combined college never been established for the education and continued practical assistance of her rural population.

It would be impossible to estimate the value of the services of Prof. Kuhn and the able staff of scientific and practical teachers at the Agricultural Department of Halle University in promoting agriculture in Saxony.

At Halle, as above stated, the theoretical, didactic and laboratory studies are prosecuted within the precincts of the University in Halle, while the practical farm work and experimentation is taught on the farm three miles in the country.

Would not such an institution utilize to much greater advantage to Canada many of the chairs already endowed and equipped, would such a farm not supply the much-needed Botanical gardens; the able professor of botany, than whom few rank higher in his subject—I have no doubt feels his usefulness curtailed for want of such gardens. The Chairs of botany, zoology, physiology and chemistry would each be benefited by such a college.

In conclusion, let us hope that some large-hearted benefactor will some day by adding such a college to McGill, not only utilize to the full extent in the interests of Canada the magnificent provisions already made for education in the University, but will by its means double or treble the productiveness of her soil, will raise agriculture to the rank of a scientific calling, thus better the lives and condition of 45 per cent. of bone and sinew of our country, and largely increasing that percentage of our people she will turn to agriculture as a pursuit, and will induce the sons and daughters of our farmers to remain on the farms instead of flocking into the towns and cities crowding already overcrowded callings and leaving the old people to struggle unaided on the land.

It may not be my privilege to live to see this accomplished, or, if I did, would I likely be able to take any active part in it. After 36 years of active work in the teaching field, I would gladly give place to younger and more enthusiastic men, but I trust that, should teachers for such a college ever be required, the governors of McGill will find a proportion of them among the members of this Alumni Association.



Societies.

DELTA SIGMA.

On Thursday, February the 9th, one of the most interesting Delta Sigma meetings of the Year was held.

To a large and appreciative audience, drawn by the magic words "costumes and songs" on the Society's notice board, essays were read by Miss Finley, Miss Dey, Miss Bennett and Miss Molson on four literary women of France, each representing a different century and a distinct period of French literature. These were Madame de France, who lived and wrote during the reign of Henry III.; Christine de Pise, a learned lady of the fifteenth century; Madame de Sévigné and George Sand.

Miss Amos gave great pleasure by her rendering of two French songs, one modern and one a plaintive old love song with words and music of the fourteenth century.

The essayists wore the quaint costumes of the periods in which the authoresses of whom they spoke lived.

Madame de France was looked upon by many as the Sappho of her century. She is a writer who speaks to the heart rather than to the mind. In delightful and genuinely poetic verse she reproduced the stories of the peasants to which she had listened with so much delight in her childhood. She was one of the first to treat in poetic form the

Class Reports.

SCIENCE.

THIRD YEAR.

A certain member of the Year was caused much inconvenience and annoyance last Thursday afternoon by some one hiding his hat, coat, etc. This childish trick was the cause of his losing some twenty minutes searching for the missing articles, which were finally found in the janitor's office. Such jokes reflect no credit on the perpetrator, and are beneath the dignity of any college man.

The reporter of Science '01 is to be congratulated on the manner in which he excelled himself in last week's issue. The way he hit off some of the characters of his year was remarkably good.

The Second Year miners, especially the Y. M. C. A. contingent, got rather a hard bit from "the Emperor" last week.

The miners would like to know if any steps are to be taken by the powers that be with regard to that petition they handed in some weeks ago, as the only reply they have had so far is two demonstrations on Saturday morning instead of one.

The majority of miners of the Year appear to favour Pittsburg for the Summer school, on account of the greater opportunities afforded there of learning the latest processes in metallurgical as well as mining work.

ARTS.

FOURTH YEAR.

There was a hockey match on Saturday between Arts and Science. Arts lost the game. The result might have been expected before if we had known who was going to play. The play on the part of some Science men was not very smooth. Eils put up a great game for Arts, although occupying perhaps the most unfavorable position on the ice, since his opponent was a Senior Montreal player.

What the jests are worth is left for you to judge.

Dug-d.—"Oh, pretty boy, trust not too much to your rosy looks!"

P-ch.—"There is nothing which he would not believe of himself."

C-tt-n.—"Not great at speaking, but unable to hold his tongue."

L-r-e.—"The bowl drowns more than the sea."

L-die.—"We are pouring our words into a leaky cask."

McC-g.—"His struggles are killing him, and he is getting an old man through his desire of more."

E-ls.—"The deuce is in him."

T-p-n.—"My soul has its secret, my life its mystery."

W-w-ght.—"Ezekiel's valley was his birthplace. Æolian winds carried him off. '99 holds him now."

H-ll-d.—"Nothing wanting but a song."

Mc-d.—"He would find something to shave on an egg."

M-nro.—"Evolution is a dream of the imagination."

K-th.—"What a face for a fine picture."

H-ny.—"The benevolent man will weigh even the grounds of his liberality."

B-w-n.—"Go and shake some other oak."

R-son.—"The time will come when it will pain you to look in the glass."

H-disty.—"I am not the rose, but I have lived near her."

B-ce.—"None but the bashful lose."

H-son.—"When he says anything in joke, don't take it all seriously."

At our Saturday demonstration in geology we were shown a geyser in action. This geyser shot a stream of hot water and steam into the air every nine minutes.

THIRD YEAR.

Professor in philosophy (quoting)—"Genius is an immense capacity for taking pains."

Student—I must have a genius in my stomach.

Professor in Anglo-Saxon—"You had better translate that phrase by 'old-made spirits.'"

Did he refer to C₂ H₆ B or to ancient unmarried ladies.

A short time ago a student placed a horseshoe on the handle of the door of the Arts building. Since then one professor has been ill, while another had a fire at his house. The Faculty had better pass a resolution of fining any one who brings round horseshoes.

Having now got to fluid pressure the mechanics' lectures will probably not be so dry.

Never try to be a hero. (This advice is given by a member of our Year, who, when he told a young lady that he was sorry that he didn't go to the war in Cuba, was asked "if he thought he was good enough to die.")

Professor in honorary mathematics (referring to an equation having i on both sides)—"Knock the i's out of that equation, gentlemen."

If you want any extra copies of the Annual, which will be out in a couple of weeks, you had better secure them now. This is no bluff.

The French Class appreciate the change of pictures on our "poèmes" from that of old men to pretty women. It seems to be the only way to make them "tranquil."

The Year is taking up collections to get hair cuts and shaves for the partial theologues who decorate our philosophy class. Whether the partials are trying to imitate St. Simon Styletes or some other hermit of the early church in this custom, or whether they think it makes them look intellectual, we don't know, but, like their many questions, the custom is not appreciated by the Year.

SECOND YEAR.

One of the raw recruits who joined the Class this year has of late been dressing his hair very extensively with a certain well-known extract, which would be put to better advantage in lubricating bicycle chains and such articles. The class, especially the French class, hereby give notice that all such senseless and nefarious conduct must cease immediately.

The advanced Latin Class wish to know whether it is in accordance with all the accepted customs and traditions for a professor, when absent, to give notice to his students to leave their Latin prose exercises on his desk as usual.

This was what happened to the aforesaid class. Truly they have a grievance.

When a student is unavoidably detained for a few minutes after the hour for a lecture to commence, the professor calmly says:—*Je vous ai marqué absent*. But that being no penalty for a professor who lingers for a few minutes too long in the Faculty Room reading the morning papers, the class invented one the other day, and quietly sloped. They were not marked absent either.

Everyone claims to be working hard now, and we hear sundry rumors about staying up till two and getting up at four; but we doubt the sincerity of these reports.

It is very hard to find a man who has done or intends to do the Greek Summer readings despite the fact that Lucian's "*Vera*" Historia, the text-book prescribed, is one of the most interesting and wonderful bits of fiction imaginable. The reason is that no "crib" is obtainable.

"Bill G" is threatening to grow a beard. Wonder what the Class will say.

In a small rubber-fight one day, honest "Beddy," wishing "to fight square," took off his own rubbers and used them as missiles. He hasn't seen them since.

Forty-eight hours' hard labor with pen, ink, paper and rhyming dictionary on the part of a budding poet of the Sophomores evolved the following contribution:—

Stately and grand McGill doth stand
At the foot of the reservoir waters;
Pretty and neat from head to feet
Are McGill's most beautiful daughters.

Where did our president get the rig he had on at the Arts-Science hockey match?

MEDICINE.

FOURTH YEAR.

The Class of '99 Medicine begs to offer Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Jones its sincerest and best wishes for a long and prosperous married life.

Never before in the annals of this Year, which are unique in many ways, was more intense interest and enthusiasm centered in one man than are at present levelled upon the brave and lofty form of our estimable friend from Brockville. Great events and

great men have been with us. It was a warm day when Mack's baby got a silver mug; it was warmer the day B-wles became President of the Moustache Society; it was hotter still when Charlie, Tommy and Mac-tyre let themselves loose at Steves; it was seething the day Nich-son told us we all had to buy another annual; but for a day of general frantic ebullitionistic calorifying heat the day after our friend from Brockville's wedding took the cake. Now we know why a man changes his disposition, which was always serious for one of concentrated cogitative immensity. Now we know why his angular form was never with us on Saturdays. Now, in fact, a long vista of uncertainty and doubt has been made as clear as mud; and we emerge from the hazy realms of "Long Strides," "Serious Manners," "Late in the Mornings," "Haggard Looks" and "Crushing Serenity" into the dazzling sunlight of reality, and now more than ever are we convinced that "coming events cast their shadows before"; in fact, "I told you so." He was the recipient of hearty congratulations; and our only regret was that we could not all at the same time wish his better half all the choicest blessings which this life bestows. We notice also the formation of a new "Element." Dancing Don Maccaroni Line-m, Never Ending Drier, Papa Mac. and a few others have formed a league which our friend from Brockville, of course, has joined, known as "The Refuge Society for all Wayward and Weary Men." This Society meets regularly in the basement of the Medical building with the Physiological frogs (all of which were collected at Iberville this summer by B. Jabers McC-be, Chief Frog-Producer to the chair of Physiology). Every member introduces subjects which he thinks will be of interest to his fellow-sufferers. At the last meeting, after our friend from Brockville had ridden the goat and taken the oath, Papa Mac read the prayers and pronounced blessing. The following programme was rendered:

By Line am—1. Song, accompanied by Papa Mac. on the bag-pipes, "Baby's Gone and Left Us" or "When the Clothes Line is Empty." 2. Discourse on "How to Choose a Bazoo for Baby."

By Drier—1. Recitation, "Baby's First Regurgitation" or "Never Feed Infants on Pork and Beans." 2. Song (without accompaniment), "How I First Washed the Dishes" or "Mamma's Left for Home."

During the intermission the chairman, Papa Mac., told some very ingenious manoeuvres, "How to Keep Baby Quiet on a Frosty Night," or "Friction as a Cure for Colic." The following points were noted:

1. Kussing at the child is a failure.
2. Keep your boots on when you go to bed. All houses have tacks in the floor.
3. The bigger fool you can be with a baby the better.
4. Buy "My Book" on "How to Treat Thrush," or "Mistakes I have seen in removing the Vernix Caseosa."

By our friend from Brockville—I. Song, "Never Chop Your Own Kindling Wood" or "How to Get Out of Lighting the Fire in the Morning."

By Mousseau—I. Reading, "*L'Enfant un Imbécile*" or "A Psychological Retrospect on Inien-cephalus."

The Society will meet again in two weeks.

THIRD YEAR.

Dr. Ruttan's peculiar and innate power of versatility and adaptability was well shown in a late incident. In a test in the Chemical Lab., a blue product should have been the result. Our worthy registrar obtained a beautiful emerald green color. He immediately explained that it should really be ahem! a kind of greenish color, but that, ahem! any rate it was practically the same thing, ahem! ahem!

It is about time Captain Duffy, of the Med. Hockey Team, got his men out against Science. Last year ones lost by a score of 3-2 and ought this year to win the cup. At any rate, it is only justice to Professors Capper and Porter that these matches should be carried out.

SECOND YEAR.

The Second Year were examined recently to test their knowledge of Physiology from recent experimental research. The following definitions which show much forethought and a vast amount of deep thinking were received from some of the geniuses of the Second Year (there were only two above 75 per cent.—Are they Guilty?):—

I. Asphyxia may be divided into 4 stages, viz:—

- (a). Rapid breathing;
- (b). Hyperpnoea;
- (c). Convulsions;
- (d). Fits!

II. Hermaphrodite.—A sort of Cannibalism!

III. An example of Parthenogenesis is seen in the virgin Tapeworm.

We have all become quite familiarized with the physiological use of our proboscis.

Dr. Cook wished to show us how to get through Anatomy. We'll be much more infinitely obliged if he points out a hole of any kind by means of which we can get through Physiology.

FIRST YEAR.

Our Hockey team again was victorious on Thursday, defeating the hitherto "unconquered Sophomores" by a score of 4-3. The game was very fast from beginning to end, indeed so fast that the "camera fiends" on the bank got nothing but blurs on their plates. Mr. Arch. McLaren received a severe cut over the eye, and next day was noticed helping a Second Year man dissect a head, doubtless wishing to know what he had injured. The Freshmen are now champions of Medicine in hockey, the Fourth Year having defaulted.

The announcement of an "Histology Grind" on Saturday has had a somewhat dampening effect on the spirits of some of the boys.

Mr. Ames is suffering from a sprained hand.

The somewhat "caustic" remarks of the Second Year Reporter in last issue had best be treated with the scorn they deserve. His first paragraph we heartily endorse, *i. e.*, "for independence of character and quaint originality they (the Freshmen) are not to be excelled." But, as to the next paragraph, in the language of a celebrated orator, "We deny the allegation and defy the 'alligator.'" The Reporter evidently forgets that more than half of that misguided company was composed of Sophomores who should have shown a better example to the "wandering cells" of our community. "The evil that men do lives after them and with them," continues the correspondent; "this we also endorse," the "grim, gaunt skeleton of Freshman Class 1901" still haunts the class-rooms and corridors of the building, and has been a warning to many of our number.



Exchanges.

Columbia University has 2,800 students. The current expense of the University amounts to \$800,000. The gifts to the University during the last year amounted to \$346,409.

The University of Paris, with her 11,090, has the largest register of any University in the world. Others follow in the following order: Berlin, 9629; Vienna, 7026; Madrid, 6143; Naples, 5103; Moscow, 4461; Harvard, 3674; Oxford, 3365; Cambridge, 1929; Edinburgh, 2850.

On the 90 men in the Senate of United States, 53 or about 60 per cent are college-bred.

Edward Austin, the late millionaire of Boston, by his will bequeathed to Harvard \$500,000, and to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, \$400,000. These sums are to be used to aid poor and deserving students.—*University Monthly*.

There is a movement among a number of the American colleges to organize regular series of inter-collegiate debates, the aim being to encourage the same spirit of fraternal enthusiasm in intellectual lines as already exists among the football champions. Yale and Harvard, the first to try the plan, have been contesting since 1892, and, with Princeton they hold triangular debates each year. Several of the smaller colleges have dual contests. A similar scheme has been frequently suggested for the five colleges of our own Maritime Provinces.—*Dalhousie Gazette*.

Of the total number of students in Moscow University, the proportion of Jews allowed to attend is three per cent. At present there are 900 students in attendance of the University, which permits but 27 Jews to enter the institution.

In the United States there have been 20 Presidents who were chosen by the people, and four who reached

the Presidency through the death of the President. Of the 20 elected, 11 or exactly 55 per cent., were college graduates. Of the 24 men who have filled the President's chair, 13, more than 54 per cent., were college graduates.—*University Monthly*.

Thirty-nine members of the New York Bar have enrolled this year as graduate students of the University Law School.—*N.Y. Triangle*.

Mr. Rockefeller early last year pledged \$15,000 toward the forward movement of Acadia College on condition that \$60,000 be raised by the friends of the college. The time allowed for obtaining pledges expired at the end of the year, and a committee reports that the amount subscribed is \$63,112.50. The sum is to be paid in instalments during four years, Mr. Rockefeller contributing proportionally as the payments come in.

REPORT OF Y. W. C. A.

The Annual Business Meeting of the W. C. A. was held on Friday afternoon, February 10. The reports of the different committees were read showing that a good work is being done. The election of officers for the coming year followed. They are:—

President.—Miss Garlick.

Vice-President.—Miss Bennett.

Corresponding-Secretary.—Miss Smith.

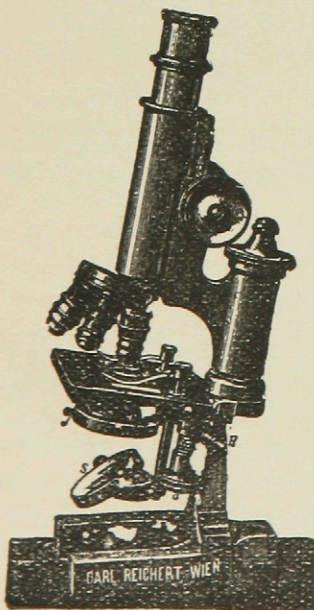
Recording-Secretary.—Miss Irving.

Treasurer.—Miss McLachlan.

Reporter.—Miss G. Smith.

Miss Page, of the Second Year, was also chosen as our delegate to the convention at Northfield. The Society then expressed their desire to thank Miss King, the retiring president, for her efficient work in connection with the Society. The meeting closed with hymn and prayer.

VIVIAN E. CLOGG,
Reporter.



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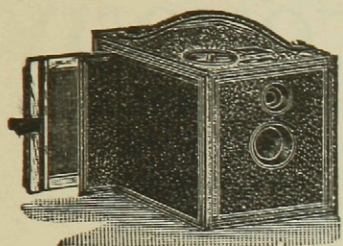
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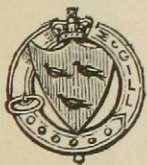
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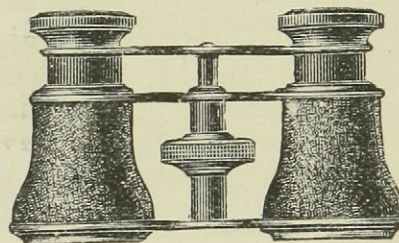
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SOME WONDERFUL MEMORIES.

The great Napoleon had a wonderful memory. He never forgot a face or name, and would often greet private soldiers by their names, sometimes alluding to the march or battle where he had seen them before. He kept in his head all the details of his military movements, and it was said of him that during the march into Italy and Marengo he knew where every pound of the supplies for the use of his army was located, and that he remembered the name of every officer to whom he ever issued a commission.

Another notability with a memory little short of miraculous was the famous linguist, Cardinal Mezzofanti. He spoke with the greatest ease thirty languages; he spoke fairly well nine; he used occasionally, but not with fluency, eleven more; spoke imperfectly eight, and could read eleven more. Taking, in addition, the number of dialects he used, some so remote from the mother tongue as to almost constitute a different language, it is computed that the cardinal was master of no less than one hundred and eleven different languages and dialects, and could curse or pray in all. But, despite his linguistic attainments, the cardinal was dull to a degree, and added nothing new to any department of the study of language.

Mozart had a memory for music and nothing else, as two little incidents will serve to illustrate. On one occasion, while attending the papal mass at the Sistine Chapel, he was greatly impressed with the musical service, and asked for a copy, but was told that none could be given to him. He went to the next service, listened attentively, then went away and wrote the whole service from memory. When "Don Giovanni" was first performed, there wasn't time to copy a part for the harpsichord; so Mozart conducted the entire opera, about three hours long, and played a harpsichord accompaniment to the songs and choruses without a note of music to assist his memory.

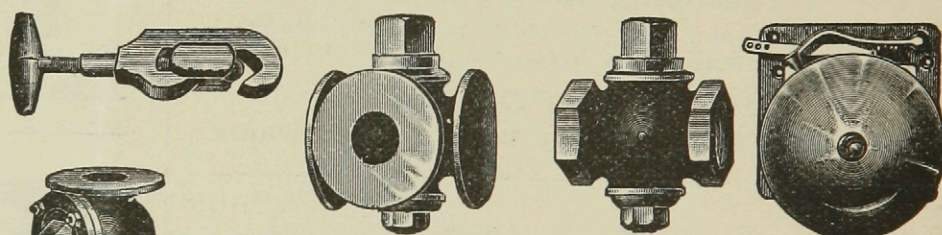
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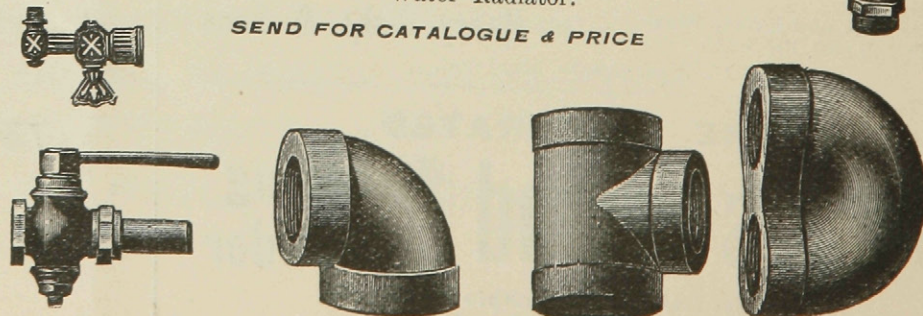
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Reference: The McGill Faculty.

Gottschalk, the pianist, claimed to be able to play over 6,000 compositions from memory, including the whole of the preludes and fugues of Bach's well-tempered clavichord—forty-eight in number.

Bulwer-Lytton knew all the odes and other poems of Horace by heart.

Sir Isaac Newton could remember the first six powers of every number under 100, but it is very doubtful whether any one ever had a more wonderful memory for figures than Zerah Colburn when a boy. He was a lightning calculator, and when once asked to raise eight to the sixteenth power, replied almost instantly, the answer being 281,474,976,710,656. Tycho Brahe, the astronomer, also had a prodigious memory for figures. On one occasion, finding himself inconvenienced by the necessity of referring to a table of square and cube roots, he sat down and committed both to memory. The feat implied the recollection of over 600,000 figures, but was accomplished in four hours. An English peasant named Jeremiah Buxton was likewise remarkable, and made mental calculations involving the use of thirty places of figures without pen, pencil, or paper. When at church he would count the words spoken by the preacher. To the end of his life Buxton remained a day laborer.

John Herschel could remember every figure of the long and abstruse mathematical calculations made in his astronomical studies. He often made a long calculation, and then dictated it to his amanuensis from memory.

Dr. Adam Clarke, even when a boy, had a memory so phenomenal that, after hearing a sermon lasting over an hour, he could go home and repeat the whole *verbatim*, imitating the manner and gestures of the preacher.

Jonadab Almanor, the linguist, could converse in 27 different languages; Niebuhr, the historian, could read in twenty and converse in ten or twelve; and Max Muller can speak or write in eighteen, and knows several more less perfectly. But neither of these linguists could compare with Mezzofanti.

It was no light task to commit to memory the whole contents—advertisements included—of an eight-page morning paper; but Baillie records its accomplishment by a London waiter.

If you cannot catch a bird by putting salt on its tail, it's worth something to know that you can catch a wild rabbit by shouting at it. Of course, it all depends upon how you do the shouting. Some time ago I was chatting with an old rustic whose local reputation was built up on the foundation fact that he was an inveterate and skillful poacher, and he told me the stratagem he adopted after his last conviction, when his ferrets were confiscated. He put a piece of half-inch hose, four feet in length, into the mouth of the rabbit-hole, and then yelled through it. The noise in the hole so scared "bunny" that he came bounding out into the bag or net pegged over the mouth of the hole. I haven't a chance of trying this experiment myself, but if any "Scraps" readers has a warren handy and cares to try it, perhaps he will let me know the result.

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His tongue was smooth, his cheek superb, his way most paralyzing; And not a solitary bill he paid for advertising.

IV.

And when he'd raked in all the cash of ninety would-be scholars, He found a fool and sold the school for sixteen hundred dollars.

V.

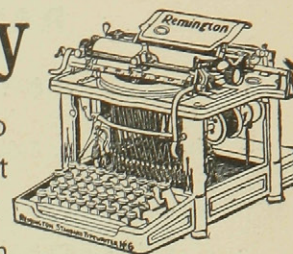
And now the sheriff is in charge, the dupes have all gained knowledge; But not a solitary one gained it in business college.

—Penman's Art Journal.

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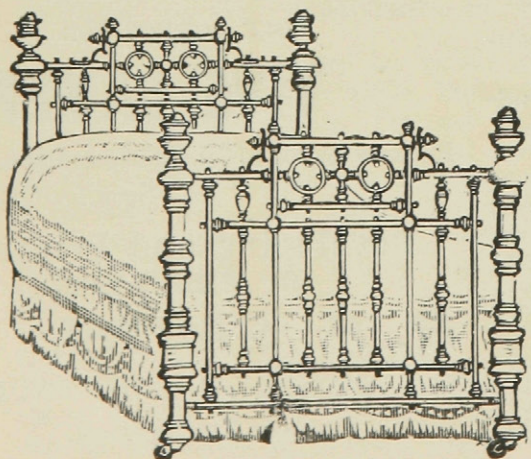
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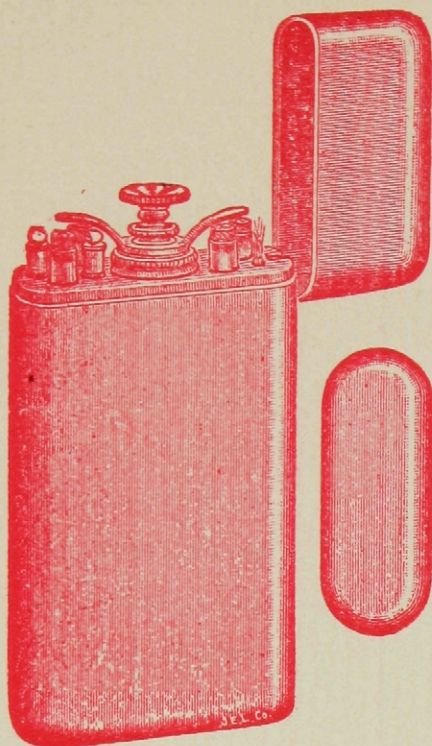
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